bble. As I entered, a neighbor handed me a coat, saying, "Mr. Legate wished me to leave this here until he comes." "Are Mr. Hoyt and Mr. Legate released?" I saked. "Yes, on bail, and will be in town hable.

Their seizure would do credit to the rule of the In-guistion; ans as there is no doubt of the faces, I'll tell is you. You may, nowever, get it first from some

cularton; and as there is no doubt of the face, I'll tell byou. You may, however, get it first from some other source.

One B. Haney, whose cha acter for a scoundrel of the blackest dye preceded dim to this place, both by letter and newspaper paragraphs (a.d., by way of limitration, I could relate a little personal episode which will leave me I fancy, some dollars mi us.), came here peaceably with his family some mouths since. He prefessed great desire to live quirtly it to wo, and on being informed by a man to whom cantions had been forwarded, that he had better pay the debts that induced these movements; he shared these pah in places where he had made himself promisent, and in one quarter of the town nothing was seen or heard of nim for a leng time. All at once he turned up figaring, as many of us supposed, as a United States Deputy Marshal, making arrests in our streets. He book a disa known as "Buckkin," who has rendered some service by outbullying the Pro Slavery bulies, and puving a final quietus on that evertesting crosking of a few driv kards about whipping any Abolitionist, with a prefix burder than my pen can swallow. Himself a Southern, though a Free-State man, Buck-kin had bousten them at their own game, so that for months not a ceg has dared move his tongue in that direction; otherwise his propensities in that line have readered him disagreeable to his own party. But this is a oigression. Haney, by his a wasgering insolence, and roasting, mer acting threats, made bimself speciably obnoxious in the place, and a gang of non resident loafers most imprundently artacked his house in the neght, intending, as is supposed, to frichten him out, and perhaps have a spree. He returned the fire and killed the leader, then rushed into the streets crying "Murder!" and soon had the United States troops at his service. Three of our Free State men escorted his family to a house across the ravine, half a mile out of town, and there was the facts. Nobody justified the acting manner in which he chalkled over his skill have any demands upon him unanswered, we can

Pare him.

Lerly in the succeeding day a meeting of the citizens was called, an investigating committee appointed, etc. During the proceedings it was perfectly in order to move Heaven and earth to find imputations against the character of the dead man; but secording to the Pro Savery Attorney, there was no occasion to it quire into the catalogue of crimes that have made the name of Haney a hi sing and a byword

Capt. Walker chanced to be in our parlor in th in our stree's.

Capt. Walker chanced to be in our parlor in the morang while one of the troops was speaking of the occurrence. He could not help instituting a comparison between the readiness with which tois call upon them was responded to and the vain efforts to obtain protection in his own case; one scoop in that drams being, as you know, the huating down of nimself and his gallant defences by a mob, in which the Governor and smorry other efficials figured in person, drunk as

his gallant of energy a mod, in which the coverand and syndry other cincials figured in person, drunk as best to!

He fore noon the detestable Haney, with a company of diagoous, Lieut, Perkins at their head—and he is said to have been degraded from the office of capcain for his insufferable insolence to officers below him—was parading the town with great pomp and circumstance, wheeling about here and cutting a swarth there, till, after many circumfocutions, they brought up slongside an increasing man in his shirt-leeves—one of the three who had conducted the family of his captor, after motight, to the shelter they had chosen. Three times Mr. Heyt demanded to hear his warrant, to know why he was taken. I distinct y heard the Lieutenant assue him that words were useless, adoing "I am here to sustain him in making arrests," and other wirds to the same effect. Hatey was "only after midnight assassine" and the Lieutenant was determined to "arcest every (profane adjectives, suited his taste better than mine), one Haney postes out." The officias and actors then proceeded to the one draw ship of L. and took a creat all round. Messes. Hoyt and Legate were given in charge to the Corporal, to be taken to the camp. With all the parade shown off, and signatics fest by this off-signed people; no nake was heard except the lordly voice of the Lieutenant bat for which I would have remained in blasful ignorance of what was passing, within they yards of the piazza, though doors and windows were open.

Lawrence surpasses all the places I ever saw for lightled calminess in every extremity—nor did I ever sa place in which a crowd of m n will accumulate to rapidly, if two or three form a nucleus in the street.

And, thou h irrevelant, let me add in justice to the Ano, thon, h irrevelant, let me add in justice to the we men, whose herof in though not overrated—that can scarcely be done—is sometimes misapprenenced let me and, I never saw a piace where the women so universally and so uniformly stay at home, and misd their own business as this same Lawrence and its vicinage. I con't believe there are scandal-mongers among them, if so everybody case is too busy to hear or head their clarg. Those who infor a want of sociativity from their home habits know little of their labors and cares.

But when it came to be ascertained next mining that the scamp on househack had been playing Speriff without even the shadow of a "bogus" Commission, the indignation of the people, out coor and in, knew no bounds. He had accampanied the prisoners and their military export to Lecompton, where the dignitathe indignation of the people, out coor and in, knew no bourds. He had acc ampanied the prisoners and their military escort to Lecompton, where the dignitaries, in the face of all these facts, administred them the oath of office, bogus Deputy-Socrif, when he proceeded to take out a warrant, which he read to the prisoners. Tois is the way we have justice administered it Kansas, Meesre, Éditore; but this is the way we shall not a ways have things done. There is a day of retribution at hand—fearful retribution it may be; but he remonat of us, and those that came after ut, will have our righte ere long, cost what it may. That spint, which will neither flee nor flinch, has a desperation in thou-like in stangth and maiesty. We sometime hear of throngs of emigrats who will pour into this country when quiet is restored, and I feel very much like burling back this answer: If you can fold your tonds while the Freedom of your country and the lives of your countrymen are in peril, these feetlie prairies, consecrated by their blood, will spura you from their broad and beautiful expanse. But help is coming—we are sure of it. Heaven grant it may be opportune and ample, formidable and awe-inspiring.

When the truth came out, showing the andacity of the seizures of the previous day, a Committer wanted on the Lieutenant preparatory to a call on Col. Sammer, who was not in the immediate vicinity. Lisat. Pekkins saw his dilemma, and sent a written report by them to Col. Summer, who, indignant at such proceedings, inquired further into the matter, and gave his word that his forces should never again aid Haney in catching men. Outriding the messengers, who were too weavy to keep pace with him, he to day passed through our town on his way to the headquarters of the powers that be. Meatune Gov. Shanaon has written a letter to one of the prisoners, in a spirit which, if it lasts him tilt he is joined by Col. Summer, wib place the secondrel Haney in a most uncomfortably, awkward position. The prisoners are out under the prisoners are ou

ably awkward position. The prisoners are out under \$1,000 bonds, to appear on Wednesday a.x. There is ample paper that they were both elsewhere when the outrage was con mitted.

Gov. Shannon has resigned, as the telegraph will inform you. It is said, whether true or not, that letters from those whom he a little while ago denominated, both by word and deed, "our men," have trightened him to this step—threatening his life if he refused. They expect with Secretary Woodson as acting Government or row much discretionary power he has, or if he lacks the auttrolling element, whether he will in any sense interfere with the already ourraged and gooded cuiners, who would make such havor with twee their number—escrificing many precious lives of course. Heaven spare them the dreadful alternative; but they are neither subdened nor discouraged, nor will they be so long as there is a handful left.

Would n't it be a grand stroke of policy for the President to appeint some good Free-State min as successor to Shannon! What a blessing he might thus confer or a suffering and oppress d people, who in the depth of their very souls know that they owe all their outrages to him, as the power behind the scenes. If he would retrieve his mane from everlassing infamy, when that chapter of our national bistory shall be written, which surpasses in thrilling interest the events of '76, he could not do a better ceed. How I wish some good angel were at his clow the moment the resignation reaches him—somebody who knows all se know, and could feel our wrongs as only a participant can. But it is vain to hope; it is worse than vain to deep in. We await with a strange columess, grown into our every here, but grand results ere long; we await thick-coming events. Nothing could surprise nathous could feel our wrongs as only a participant can. But it is vain to hope; it is worse than vain to deep in. The one I took up, which describes them all, measured some serious in our creed or in our heart of hearts.

But the "chains" with which this long letter o

him very high in my estimation, and frem a knowledge of circumstan ces connected with his prison history. He is one of the two still under indictment for high treason, and was a member of that branch of the 'Codifying Committee,' which holds its sessions in our town during it adjournment of the Legislature. And, by way of parenthesis, young Stewart who was shot do an while out with a little party who started to go and see Joner, the Free State man who was shot the day before, on the Wakeruse, was a clerk for that Committee and boarding a so with us.

Captain Brown, on learning of the seizure of his peipabous gave himself up to the United States troops, upon which his arms were lashed with ropes and provided behind him, a rope fastened to this between his arms, hy which the wifeer on horseback "maked" him alors, in the words of my informant. Twenty men, United States muitin, rode be hind, driving him, for eight mile. I learn from his fellow prisoners that he was accured of feigring insanity, but it is a truth the he was accured of feigring insanity, but it is a truth the he was accured to feigring insanity, but it is a truth the he was accured to feigring insanity, but it is a truth the he was accured an ere than three weeks since, the scabs came if from his arms only a few days ago. The marks of the rope are till visible on each arm, and will probably always remain there. Capt. Wood, the Pro-Slavery commander of the company having them in charge, had then hained together in para—a mere farce, got up for effect. After they had were these backes for ome two seeks every man of them, in a moment of peril occasione by a drunken driver and unboken mules, every prisoner sipped his foot from the stackled boot, and spring from the great baggage wagon which was taking them to Treumieh. The feat was for the safety of life and him, as the mounted guard very well know; they made no attempt to the occurrence, chancing to meet first the prisoners' party, then, coming from another direction the Colone- who manifested a deep in

efficial of that day - his cognomen sounding something after that fashion, he ing a trifle of a lawbreaker withal, and his character warranting this free translation.

I am happy to say that my next application at headquarters was more successful. Deputy distability of this bogus county—he of horel and printing processful. Deputy distability of horel and printing process heroism, cannoscapturing and town sacking noteriety—did not besitate to grant all I a ked of him. Nor has he in any instance refused admittance to a person from Lawrence, or cleawhere, that I know, till these last orders from the official that created him deputy. What is in the wind now deponent said not. But if everybody is prohibited from visiting prisoners who in the eyes of all law are in nocent before that, Donalson & Co. shall be arrein been the force that stern to hund they so recklessly defy, and the world shall judge between us.

By the way, a little accorded to fit is notable Marshal is in point. Some good men, who shall be nameless, clanced to be in bis office one day, when Buford can ein, swearing away about some Free State men whom he expressed a with to have in his clutches. Hereupon Donalson turned round with the utmost urbanity, discoursing after this fashion: "Certainly the y-should be taken, and I will furnish you with a power if you desire it." The first speaker, a idea more reagacious them the fast Marshal, saw that this would be overdoing their pet business, and declined the generous offer.

The soliciers say that Col. Summer had his men posted in every direction—has had large reconforce

the generous offer.

The solicies say that Col. Summer had his men po-ted in every direction—has had large reenforce ments, and expects others, and that no armed body of ments, and expects others, and that no armed body of ments, and expects others, and that no armed body of ments are come into the Territory from any quarter. Whether he istends to interrupt companies of actual settlers who come each indivioually prepared to aid in defencing the rights of a free and sovereign people. I cannot say. That he will be impartial, prompt and efficient in protecting life and property there is no doubt. But should be, under gure of office, lend nis manbood and the troops at his command to the work of enforcing upon a long suffering people—imploring in vain for the protection that belong to American citizens everywhere, and driven shelterless and unadded to a desperate crisis—enactments which no intelligent period can digitify by the name of laws, he cannot do it without committing treason higher than that for which some of our best men are new incarcerated. A gestleman from St. Louis informs me that it is the plan of Beford's men to take up a large tract of laif in a body, build cabirs as though they were actual se these, and sally forth to commit such depredation as they plane, and all suppose (though he did not say that justay long enough to vete. He thinks it is not trie that menty of them have dispersed for bome, and say that immense excitement prevails thoughout Missuri. We are told since that troubles have actually congenered in the State between Free State and Prostavery men, growing out of the our rages perpetrated here. There is no doubt that there are many Free-State men in Missouri, and that in many places the scale preponderates in their favor if they would show soldiers say that Col. Summer had his men

scale preponderates in their favor if they would show beir colors.

Gov. Shannon's resignation was not forwarded at

sta'e men in Missouri, and that in many places the cale preponderates in their favor if they would show be it colors.

Gov. Shannon's resignation was not forwarded at the time it was written. He breakfasted with us on the morning of the 23d, on his way to St. Louis. He can be will be back in ten days. Many think he will go further instead of returning at all.

I am happy to add that the scamp Haney has decamped though I have lost the full amount loaned him. Col. Sunner's orders to Licut. P. were that he should never aid a civil office it ill he had seen the writ against him, and tilt the prisoner had fair opportunity to knaw why he was arrested. Fo those who had given him the office after he had done the job, he said that he men could never aid that soounded again; gave them, it is reported, some wholecome advice. They decapitated the efficer they had made, and he corelined to save the head that yet remained by taking French leave. Messra Hoyt and Legate went on wednesday to trust and found no accuser there. They returned without the examination of a witness.

Mr. Heyt tells noe that Haney, on taking them to Lecempton, ordered them into chains. He refused submission. Mr. Legate sent for Jones, whom he knew, and he countermanded the order, taking Mr. Let his own house.

By the way, I see that the papers don't give Jones any ced't for being shot. They are mistaken. It is the general belief that he is going to die of his wound. He looks feeble, and sometimes it is difficult for rim to walk, his limbs being partially paralyzed, though he has to-day been about the streets at Lecompton. It is believed he might have recovered but for his segrences for revenge. The sacking of Lawrence put the finishing stroke upon his career; though he pretends to have feel pritty well for a wack afterward, physicians any he should not have been here.

There is circumstantial evidence concerning that shooting, which is perfectly reliable, though I taink it has never been given to the word of the produce of the produce of the produce of

left him, he stopped and looked as he was passing at their horses.

While he happened to be in the street in the even-ing, soon after the deed was done, two men rushed by him, unhitched these horses, sprang into the saddles, and galloped off with lightning speed.

Now, from this string of tacts I draw these infer-

ences:lat. One of these men was the assassin. lst. One of these men was the assassin.

2d. He was a Pro-Slavery man. 'Cause why?

1. They evidently came to town with the deliberate intent to shoot him. Any Free-State non-resident would have sought him el ewhere as her than expose their party to the charge of killing him in cold blood.

2. Nobody recognized these mea; hence they could not live anywhere in this region as Free-State men.

3. Men too far away to be recognized by their own party could not have been poved in Jones's whereabouts, or known when to catch him here. They must have been in the confidence of his party, and very likely followed him from his own town. At any rate, it would have been a wild goose chase to pay a ras-

Jon visit to Lawrence for such a purpose, a fer as they must have come—said to be 60 miles, I don't know who knows. They probably had some personal gracege against the man and thought to kill two byres with one of use by taking revenge and implicating this Free-State community in an affair of murder. There is but one opinion here as to the probabilities in the case. the case.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS ON THE KANSAS CON-TESTED SEAT.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Friday, July 25, 1856.
Following is the Report of the Committee on Elections on the Kansas contested seat: REPORT.

The Committee on Elections, who have had under

consideration the memorial of A. H. Reeder, claiming the seat as delegate from the Territory of Kansas nos held by J W. Whitfield, and the report of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the troubles in tha Territory of Kansas, with the accompanying evidence Low submit the following Report thereon: Your Committee believe that all the conclusions as

to matters of fact arrived at by the said Special Committee are clearly and incontrovertibly established by the testimony in the case. Among those conclusions, applicable to the question of the seat in controversy between J. W. Whitfield and A. H. Reeder, are the

following:
That each election in the Territory, held under the seganic or alleged Territorial law, has been cardied by or anize d invasion from Missouri, by which the people of the Territory have been prevented from exercising the rights accured to them by the organic law.
That the slieged Territorial Legislature was an illegally constituted body, and had no power to pass valid laws, and their enactments are therefore null and yord.

vaid laws, and their enactments are therefore and avoid.

That the election under which the sitting delegate, Join W. Whitfield, holds his seat, was not held in pursuance of any valid law, and that it should be regarded only as the expression of the choice of those resident cuizens who voted for him.

That the elect on under which the contesting delegate, Andrew H. Reeder, claims his seat, was not held in pursuance of law and that it should be regarded only as the expression of the resident citizens who voted for him.

That Ar drew H. Reeder received a greater number of votes of resident citizens than John W. Waitfield, for delegate.

for delegate.

That in the present condition of the Territory a fair

That Ardrew H. Reeder received a greater number of votes of resident citizens than John W. Waitfield, for delegate.

That in the present condition of the Territory a fair election cannot be held without a new census, a stringent and well-guarded election law, the selection of in partial jurges, and the presence of United States theops at every place of election.

In view of these conclusions that the election of J. W. Whitfield was without any authority of law, and that he comes here as the choice of only a minority of the resident chizens of Kansas, your Committee decide that he is not entitled to the seat which he holds as Driegate from the Territory of Kansas.

The election under which A. H. Reeder claums, was equally without nathority of law, but inasmuch as he comes here as the choice of a much larger number of the resident citizens of Kansas than the number of the resident citizens of Kansas than the number of the resident citizens of Kansas.

The office of a delegation from a Territory is not created by the Constitution. Such delegates are not members of the House, and have no votes in its deliberations. They are received as a matter of favor, as organ a through whom may be communicated the cpinions and wishes of the people of the Territories. It is compete to for the House, and this power has been often exercised, to admit private parties to be heard before it by counsel. It must be equally competent for the House, at its discretion, to admit any person to speak in behalf of the people of the Territories. It may, if it sees fit, admit more than one such person from each Territory. Under ordinary circumstances, no case calling for the exercise of this di-cretionary power will arise. In all the laws creating Territories, provision is made for the election of Delegates, and by memorial and petition, noder the general provisions of the Constitution, noder that

election as the choice, outside of any laws, of a ma crity of the people.

It is undoubteely competent for the Congress of the It is undoubtedly competent for the Coogress of the time of an Delegate from Kansas could be effected. Should such a law be enacted, and should a delegate elected under it appear here, your Committee caunot doubt that he should be and would be admitted to a sat. But in the meantime, and until such an election is ordered and held, your Committee are of opinion that Kansas is entitled to be heard on the floor of the House, by the agent chosen by a majority of her citizens.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend the adoptio Your Committee, therefore, the of the fellowing resolutions:

Readred: That John W. Whitfield is not entitled to a seat it this frome, as a delegate from the Territory of Kansas.

Readred: That Al draw H. Reader to admitted to a seat of this fitten as a delegate from the Territory of Kansas.

INTERESTING FROM THE PLAINS.

A correspondent of The St. Louis Republican writing from Fort Laramie, on the 14th of June

witing from Fore Laramie, on the value of June, eags:

The Indians are quiet, and come very little about the road. The Sioux, since the battle at Ash Hollow of September last, have stood in perfect dread of Long Krite, as they call Gen. Harney. The Cheyennes killed a traiter a few days since, about the bridge on the North Flatte, but Cagt. Heath and company have given them such a scare that they disapte ared for perts ut known. The difficulty commenced about a horse which an emigrant lost, and the Cheyennes found and efferted to deliver up for a reward. This the emigrant refused to pay, and the Indian kept the borse full the errigrant applies to Capt. Heath, who took both horse and Indian. The Indian attempted to ereape, when he was abot. This alarmed the whole company, who fied, and meeting the trader in the road, Indian lke, they took his sealp to pay for that of their compande, who had just been shot. We apprehend no difficulty with them now.

lke, they took his sealp to pay for that of their cominade, who had just been shot. We apprehend no difficulty with them now.

We have met with several parties of the Saints retirming from Sait Lake to the States. All we met gave a terrible picture of the state of affairs there now. The poorer classes had to subsist for mouths on roots—such as thistle, seco, &c.—which the Indians gather and sell to them for one dollar per bushel. The gresshoppers, which caused the famine last year, have commenced again this asson, and bid fair to destroy the present crop of wheat and vegetables. Many of them appeared very much dissaid field with the Mormon faith, and stated they had been deceived—that the peor had everything taken from them, in the shape of lithes and take, to support a few leaders in the church. Be this as it may, many of those we met were real objects of pity, and gave evidence, in their utter destination, that Mormonism affords but little food for the body, at least, let it be as it will with the soul.

Laranie has improved considerably in appearance since I passed it in 1850. There are some very respectable buildings a but the place—they have a large garden in culturation—as one where emigrants can get almost anything they call for an paying a round price for it.

almost anything they call for an paying a round price for it.

There evidences of civilization, together with the hundred Indian lodges inhabited by French Canadians and their families which surround the place, with an occasional half nude savage, give the place a strange, wild and somewhat rounantic appearance.

Near our camp, at the mouth of Ash Hollow, I visited the for iffications erected by Gen. Harney last Fall, when the Sioux threatened to exterminate the Government troops in this country. It is a square sod wall, about one hundred feet in diameter, with two bastions at opposite angles. Near the place I also found the resting place of the five soldiers who were killed in an action with Little Thunder on the 3d of September, 1855. Yesterday we passed over the place where Lieut. Grabam and his men were massacred, and sametheir common graves inclosed by a stone wall. About one hundred and fifty yards from sacred, and sametheir common graves inclosed by a stone wall. About one hundred and fifty yards from the place were the remains of the four Sioux who were

hilled in the same action, placed upon scaffolds with their robes around them, and their guns and other ac-conforments of war by their side. But now the war is over and peace established, which I hope may be

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS. The Vigilance Committee still at Work.

A JUDGE ABBESTED FOR MURDER

\$1,649.896 IN GOLD.

The United States Mail Steamship Company's steamship Illinois, C. S. Boggs, esq., U. S. N., comnanding, arrived at this port yesterday. Sne left Aspinwall July 19, at 7 p. m., and arrived at Quarantite at 10 orders, and arrived at Aspinwall July 19, at 7 p. m., and arrived at Quarantite at 10 orders, and arrived at Quarantite at 10 orders, and arrived at 10 orders are arrived at 10 orders and arrived at 10 orders are tire at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the 27th. She brings the California mails of the 5th inst., 627 passengers, and \$1,610,396 in treasure on freight, received from the Parific Mail Steamship Company's steamship John L. Stephens, R. H. Pearson, eq., commanding. The John L. Stephens left San Francisco July 5, at 7 p. m., with 580 passengers and treasure as follows, viz : For New York, \$1,643,656; for Europe, \$376,085, and for Panama, \$10,000-Total, \$2,029,741. Arrived at Parama on the 18th, at 9:30, p. m. On the 12th passed steamship Sierra Nevada, and on the 17th, the

steamship Sonora, be	oth bot	ind to Su Francisco.	
TREASURE	PER ST	EAMER ILLINOIS.	
Drexel & Co	227,000 222,300 190,000 111,600 111,600 104,625 \$1,000 56,500 40,000 56,500 40,000 18,817 78,668 15,500 15,700 15,700 11,000 11,000 11,700	E. A. Stern & Co. B. J. B. Weit. Freeman & Co. Treadwell & Co. Treadwell & Co. Reed & Wede. William H. Hall. J. J. Welf. John Durant & Co. Booth & Adgar Thoe Wattsou & Sons. Butcher & Bro. H. Harris & Co. J. C. Bancrott. Myer, Lery & Co. J. Steenwood. N. S. Cummings. H. Stry bing. FROM ASPINWALL. F. Thierhot. J. J. Casteno Dimon & Phillips D. Hoodley. Everett & Brown. Freeman & Co.	8 960 7 731 5 500 5 000 5 000 5 000 5 000 5 000 5 000 5 000 6 000 2 000 1 ,99 1 ,83 1 ,99 1 ,83 1 ,99 1 ,83 1 ,90 1 ,90
Total			149 896

We are indebted to Purser Hatch, of the Illino and to the Pacific Express, Freeman & Co.'s Express and Wells, Fargo and Co.'s Express, for papers and me morat da.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
SACRAMENTO, Friday, July 4, 1856. The Mail steamer will leave San Francisco to-mor ow, and I write you, notwithstanding the day.

The all-absorbing topic is, and has been since the sailing of the steamer of the 21st ult , the San Francisco Vigilance Committee-its acts, intentions, aspirations, hopes and end, if it ever shall have one. As the unanimous uprising, calm, determined deliberation and efficient action of a whole people, it has no hist wical parallel. Vigilant as the sun, active and powerful as the sea, but never lashed into fury like the ocean, it wills and executes with a silence and implacability which are in themselves terrible. With the arm of which are in themselves terrible. With the arm of the State Government perfectly paralyzed, with no power worthy of mention to oppose it, with the people of the valleys and monutains immensely in iterative, it becomes at once the accuser, the judge and the executioner of whom it pleases. The inhabitants of San Francisco, which is the basis of its movements, how to it with the utmost reverence, and execute its wildest commands with the most astouding rapidity. And yet it has no tangible head—no controlling mind that can be seen or grappled with; but one which is felt and feared in every degree of society where it listeth to strike. With an Executive Committee of twenty-nine members, whose names, position or condition no man who is not of them knows—into whose presence when in council none but a few chosen and swom officers are admitted—it wields a power definit of the State, and performs deeds which no constitutional government west of the Rocky Mountains deres attempt. It has been in existence some two mouths, has executed two men and forced into exile some fourteen others—whose names reached you by a previous medi—bas met and defied the Executive of the State and the Commander in Chief of her forces, and yet is stronger to-day than ever before. And why is this, you of the Atantic States may inquire? How comes it that nice tenths of a whole people who for nore than six years have lived and flourished under a constructional government, who have progressed beyond precedent in all the arts of industry coopenial to our clime and location, who, under that government, have raised wondrous cities, established a vast commerce both among ourselves and with all the national of the world, who have sank deep into the bowels of trade, whose wastes are moved by the swift wheels of powerful steamers, and whose woods echo the sounds of the steam-herse, should by common consent and without any previous concert of action abolish that the State Government perfectly paralyzed, with n trade, whose waters are moved by the swift wheels of powerful steam-erse, should by common consent and of the steam-horse, should by common consent and without any previous concert of action abolish that government and irstitute in its stead an unbersalced, unknown, irresponsible body of twenty-nine men—"dealers in soft pork and sour floar"—as they have been termed? Why is this? It is not that the laws were not equal to our condition; it is not that the laws were not in the main executed; but it is because certain supercitious idlens from the plantations of the South and the purifieus of New-York and New-Orleans—men who earn no money save at the gaming table, on the race-course, or in "the filthy pool of politics," and who never pay their board or washerworms bills—attempt to ride over and have ridden over the honest, industrious and upright of all classes by a free use of the bewie-knife, deringer and the "toble art of self-defense." Their acts and arrogations have been borne till patience ceased to be a virtue. They were foremost at all political conventions, pushed themselves or friends of the Herbert and Deuver stripe forward for nominations, and controlled to an alarming extent the politica and legislation of the State. Was there a thieving bill to be passed! These men were its bitterest opponents. Were force or threats to be used for the success of the one, or the defeat of the other! These men were the chosen champions. They lived on villainy, and battened on the destruction of society.

Janes King, of William, the late and lamented editor of The San Francisco Evening Bulletin, was the first man who publicly, featlessly sad effectually grappled with them. High or low, hegave them no quarter. He aroused public attention, and commanded the people's sympathy. He pointed them out by name, and laid bare their nefarious acts. He deprived them of their occupation, and was marked. He fell before the destructive fire of the murderer, Casey.

That foul act gave form and shape to a people's indigration. The long pe

Then all was quiet, and it was supposed the Committee would soon acjourn.

But, unfortunately for the cause of "law and order," and the peace and prosperity of the State, David S. Terry, one of the Justices of the Suprems Court, whose residence, family and business are in this city, would go to San Francisco to regulate the Vigilants, or help to organize forces to put them down. Arms were sent from this city by Gov. Jehmon to the State militia at San Francisco. The Vigilants heard of it by telegraph as soon as they were shipped. A detachment of Vigilant Police was ordered to cuise in the Bay of San Pablo or the Bay of Suisum to capture the sailing craft in which they of Suisun to capture the sailing craft in which they were stowed. The arms were captured, and the United States Marchal McDuffle, the gambler who was were stowed. The arms were captured, and the United States Marshal McDuffie; the gambler who was appointed by Pierce at the command of Weiler—for Hertert dances for himself and Denver all connection therewith—arrested Mr. Durkee, the leader of the vigilant boarding party, on a charge of piracy. Durkee has been examined before the United States District Judge Hoffman and held to bail in the sum of \$25,000. It was thought at one time that the Vigilants would recore, or attempt to resone, Durkee from the custody of the United States Marshal and thus bring that body into a disect collision with the Federal forces, but no attempt of the kind was made.

As a kind of retalation the Vigilants sent their Marshal, Mr. Hopkins, to arrest Reuben Molony, a welknown timeserving politician of San Francisco, who had charge of the State arms when Durkee seized them. Hopkins went alone, and found Molony in the office of the Navy Agent, Dr. A he. Aske, Judge Terry, and one or two others were there also. Hopkins told his errand, but Molony refused to go with him, as Terry, Ashe and others volunteered to defend him. Hopkins then left to gain assistance, and, soon after, Molony, Terry, Ashe and

the others, semed with double-barrolet groe, haives and pictots, salled level into the several and pushed for a street of the superior to the several and protection. While beyond the superior of the superio

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribure.

SACRAMENTO, Friday, July 4, 1636.

The eightieth anniversary of the Declaration American Independence is upon us. Dull as this day bas been with as in fermer years, it is this year duller than ever. A Committee of citizens was appointed to make preparations for its celebration, who, after con-sulta ion, reported that the public mind of this city was not, and would not be in a proper condition to do t honor-that in fact we were not patriotic enough to thonor—that in fact we were not patriotic enough to respect with becoming decorum this great day. Their conclusion was drawn from the excitement prevalent in our midst on the subject of the San Francisco Vigillance Committee. Since that body was organized the re, the newspapers and citizens generally have fearersly denounced in no measured terms the entire gembling at a ballot box staffing, or professional politicians traterity, which hereofore have occupied a prominent place in this community. The effect is that a Vigilance Committee, with large numbers, exists here, althous hi thas as yet committed no public act, nor made arrangements of a public nature. It meets in secret, yet it is known to have a tangiale being, and is feared. The consequence is that all the gaming-homes in the city have, within the last ten days, been volunterily closed by the promistors, nor will they be opened while the present bottlity in the public mind against them continues. The last Grand Jury, too, which has just cocced its labors, found true bills of indictiment against several of the most noted gamblers, and it is likely that convictions will be had. Thus in a moral point of view—laying aside the fact that the Coustitution and the laws have been set aside, and the Courte virtually abolished for the time being—the acts of the San Francisco Vigilants have been beneficial. The swaggeing Souttern bally—that so-cial drone—has laid aside his revo ver and dirk-knif-, and has learned not to insult useful citizeus. respect with becoming decorum this great day. Their cial drone—has laid aside his revo ver and dirk-knif-, and has learned not to insult useful civizeus. The shou'der-striker of the Yarkeo Sulivan stamp has also caught the leason, and keeps quiet. In fact, we have a grand social reg-neration, at which good men rejoice and bad men tremble. The majesty of the people has been asserted; the good of all classes have united to inhibit violence and wrong which shalaws could not check, and are determined to inaugurate a new era in our social condition. A great moral lesson has been taught which with have its effect on derenct officials and worthless characters for years to come. The friends of Judge Terry, now in the hands of the Vigilance Committee for stabbing Hopkina, are moving heaven and earth to save him from death or

banishment. He is the head and front of chivalryand such chivalry—in this State. His desh of degradation would be a blow from which the rechies soid
not recoil in years. Their political hopes and future
reading in the community are in a great means
wispied up in bion, consequent on his strange position.
The South them—or risher his class of Spatienranfor these are, I sam proud to say, a very large body at
Southerners among u who are get tiemen, in every
serve of the word—cry out with one volte, "Save
stripe, and hence their sympathy for him. They are
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Wool, commanding the U. S. forces on this coast, be
fore is ung his procleanation. Gen. Wool gave bin by
understand that when the power of the Sate shoul
be a knausted in attempting to quell the rebellion, and
it be can e evirem that it was amound to the took, be
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State. With Pi-roe or Dongsasthe Democracy could not touch bottom.

As soon as the action of the Republican National Convention shall reach us, the party here will call a State Convention to nominate Congressmen, and so forth, as denter on the campage with vigor and with lopes of success. The Know Novinag party has become effects. Nabraska and Anti-Nebraska, with the Denocracy on one side and the Republicans on the other, will be the question and the parties in the coming canvars. Matters have become resorved to this, and the battle on this ground cannot be evaded.

The behavior of the Pierce troops at Lawrence, who are reported to have wantooly demolished houses and committed other overt and outrageous acts, price feel of the flame, and have, under the local circumstances, enkinels a blaze of it dignation against the whole tribe of rowdyism and ruffianism.

C. P. Duane, one of the exiled patriots, who was sent off by the Committee, stopped at Acapulco, and at wed I inself away on the mail steamer which arrived here a two days since. His intention was to return to San Francisco. He was soon discovered on board, and the down steamer was heiled in the Galf of California, and he was forced on board of her. So that you will probably have him in New-York. He had the others exiled by that five intends, so their friends say, to commence suits in New-York against the Mail Steamship Company, for forcibly carrying them off from their homes, and in spite of their repeated protestations.

SUMMARY OF THE FORTNIGHT'S NEWS. From The Alta California

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THE STATE.

Not in the least is the situation of California changed sirce the departure of the last June steamer. The same strangs condition of things exists, and seems to be acquiring a permanence far surpossing the stability of our internal affairs of former times. There is exhibited an evenue s in the remarkable process of our reform, at the chief city, which has rubined the walls elements of opposition, and is exticing other communities to disp ay more of their moral force in removing from the entire Common wealth that induced next for the commission of gross offense which always follows inattention to the collective purity by individuals who are houses in deportment as d industrious in their pursaits. It must occur that, where the majority of good citizens allow elections to come and pass as but con mon events, and listlessly regard the spaces dings incident there'o, the number of those who are prone to be politically, and the river morally corrupt, will increase until they can easily usarp and official power, and load themselves with p under from the tresuries of the people. It is the pare-aimed and homest a dea citizen whose duty is in an active vide as seasile, nor tree pecifing, perly, perjared party loilitian, who has no integrity or capacity for publicatives who should be the careers of an intelligent and a great coole, every day, seeing rightly and acting rightly in their single concress, and competent for emiser ce in all that e evates and abore maskind.

Californ is has been too neglectful of its morals through its political privileges. From the election had men, crime has grown to its stout degree; but now tre better class have risen, and when, by an unsvent hading of power in Sen Francisco, they have conquered evil, the effect will sweep through the State like a great purifying breath from Omnipotence, crias will pent he in a parth, and communities will ever after the least of the party of the state of the course from the mining region

The accounts from the manner way favorable.
The crops are turning out in a manner highly gratifying to the farmer.
Fru t of all descriptions is abundant to excess. Melects apples, approach, observes, plums, carrents, strater, birthe, black berries, grapes, pe its and various other hands are numbered in the great cases.

bereier, blockberrier, grapes, pears and various other varieties, are numbered in the great mass.

The vegetable n arket is burden ome. Nothing is this province of na ure that grows but what can be found in our markets, and so individually large that they resemble, in some instances, bright green, yeller and rea bills of con-iderable size!

The weather has been fine during most of the pate for bight. Very little rain has fallen in the most tairs.

forbight. Very fittle rain has lanced tairs.

Nothing of a particularly prominent nature has occurred out of San Franci-co.

The Governor has remained at Sacramento entirely unbeard from, and it is now evident that he intends quietly leaving off at empts, by means of the Siste for each least, to destroy the functions of the Vigilands

forces at least, to destroy the functions of the Vigilands Committee.

The General, commanding the San Francisco State forces has retired from view in the quanter, and referred his report of an ineffective campaign.

The State forces are receiving no recruits, and in the country towns none are to be heard of.

The people of the inertier have nearly silenced the 'law and order' presses, and effectually suspended recruitments by a cru hing and all-pervacing public opinion. opinion.

The country towns and civies are well to do. and a

the m.

The National Anniversary was cal-brated with becoming display and enthusiasm throughout the State.

No political excitement exists anywhere, only a